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Labour Market Information Monthly

February 2011 Edition *Issue 2 Volume 8*

Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile*

Of the nearly 19 million Canadians who had a current or former spouse in 2009, 6.2% or 1.2 million reported they had been victimized physically or sexually by their partner or spouse during the five years prior to the survey. This proportion was stable from 2004 (6.6%), the last time the victimization survey was conducted, and down from 1999 (7.4%).

A similar proportion of men and women reported experiencing spousal violence during the five years prior to the survey. Among men, 6.0% or about 585,000, encountered spousal violence during this period, compared with 6.4% or 601,000 women.

About 57% of women who had experienced an incident of spousal violence in the five years prior to the survey reported that it had occurred on more than one occasion, as did 40% of men.

This Month

- Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile
- Key Labour Force Statistics
- The Industry Report

Rates of spousal violence were highest among certain segments of the population, in particular younger adults aged 25 to 34, those in common-law relationships and those living in blended families.
Spousal violence was four times more likely to occur between ex-spouses or partners than current spouses or partners. In 2009, 17% of adults who had contact with an ex-spouse or partner in the previous five years reported they had been physically or sexually assaulted by their partner at least once. Among those with a current spouse or partner, 4% were physically or sexually assaulted during the five-year period prior to the survey.

Among the provinces, the proportion of adults who experienced spousal violence by a current or former partner ranged from 4% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 8% in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Females report more serious violence than males

About 22% of spousal violence victims stated that they had been sexually assaulted, beaten, choked or threatened with a gun or a knife, similar to 2004.

As in previous surveys, women reported more serious forms of spousal violence than men.

For example, 34% of females who reported spousal violence on the survey said they had been sexually assaulted, beaten, choked or threatened with a gun or a knife by their partner or ex-partner in the previous five years. This was three times the proportion for men (10%).

As in 2004, 3 in 10 spousal violence victims said they had been injured during the commission of the offence. Women were more than twice as likely as males to state they had been injured.

In addition to physical injuries, more than three-quarters of spousal violence victims reported being emotionally affected.

** Statistics Canada, The Daily, January 27, 2011.*

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Spousal violence victims less likely to report incidents to police

Spousal violence was less likely to be reported to police than in the past. In 2009, 22% of spousal violence victims said the police had learned of the incident, down from 28% in 2004.

Most incidents of spousal violence brought to the attention of police were reported by victims themselves. About 23% of female victims said they had reported the incident to police, compared with 7% of male victims.

The vast majority of victims (89%) said they reported the incidents to police to stop the violence and receive protection. About 49% said they did so out of a sense of duty, while 31% said they wanted their partner arrested and punished. The reasons for choosing to report were similar for both men and women. Of those who reported the victimization to the police, over 6 in 10 were satisfied with the response from police.

Among those who choose not to report incidents to police, 82% said they believed the incident was a personal matter that did not concern the police.

Almost two-thirds of spousal violence victims (63%) said they had been victimized more than once before they contacted the police.

Police-reported family violence

This report also contains three sections that use police-reported data to analyze other aspects of family violence: violence against children and youth; violence against seniors aged 65 and older; and family-related homicides.

In 2009, nearly 55,000 children and youth were victims of a sexual offence or physical assault. About 3 in 10 of these incidents were perpetrated by a family member.

Police reported more than 2,400 victims aged 65 and older of violent crime by a family member. They represented about one-third of all violent incidents committed against older adults.

Between 2000 and 2009, there were 738 spousal homicides. They accounted for 16% of all solved homicides and 47% of all family-related homicides.

The annual report ***Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile*** (85-224-X, free) is now available. The focus of this report is on self-reported incidents of spousal victimization from the 2009 General Social Survey on Victimization. In addition, using police-reported data, the report presents information on family violence against children and youth, family violence against seniors and family-related homicides.

Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile (full report)
http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=85-224-X&lang=eng

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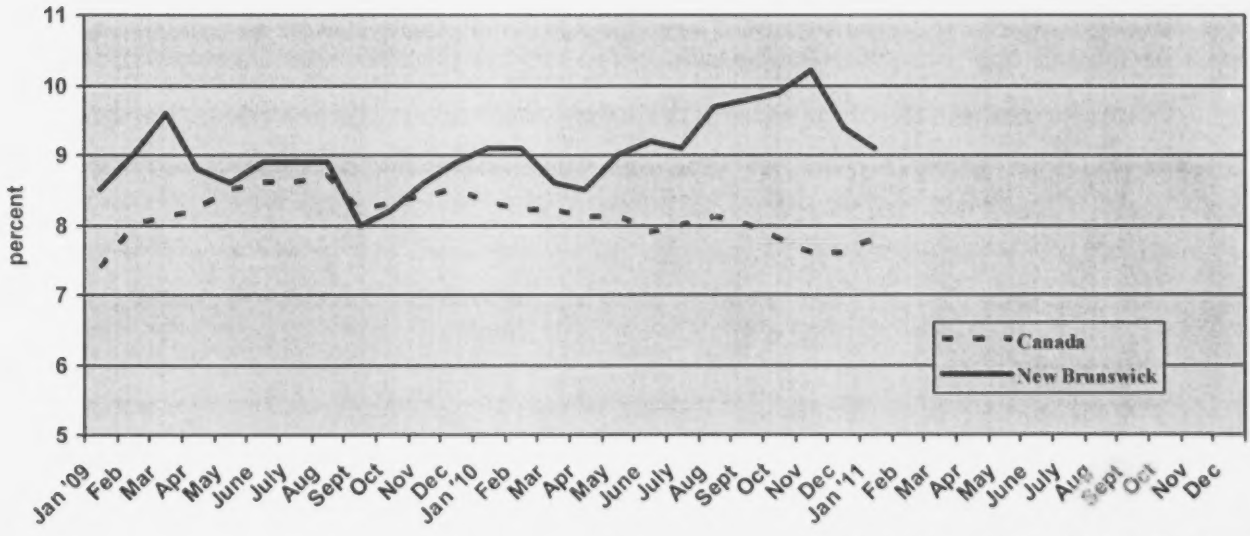
KEY LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK (Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey)

New Brunswick	YTD	January '11	December '10	January '10
Labour Force	388,400	**388,400**	391,100	393,600
Employed	353,100	**353,100**	354,100	357,700
Unemployed	35,300	**35,300**	36,900	36,000
Unemployment Rate	9.1%	**9.1%**	9.4%	9.1%
Participation Rate	62.8%	**62.8%**	63.2%	64.0%
Employment Rate	57.1%	**57.1%**	57.3%	58.1%

CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK

In January, Canada's unemployment rate was 7.8%, 0.2 of a percentage point higher than last month but 0.5 of a percentage point lower than the same time last year. New Brunswick's rate of 9.1% was 0.3 of a percentage point lower than last month but unchanged over the same time last year, when it also stood at 9.1%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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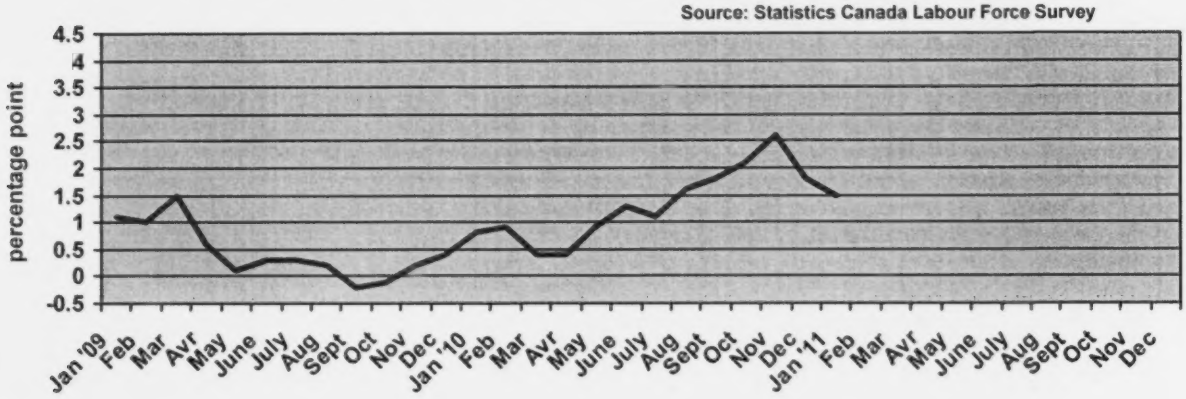
CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK (continued)

The gap between the national and provincial rates was 1.3 of a percentage point in January.

DIFFERENCE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA

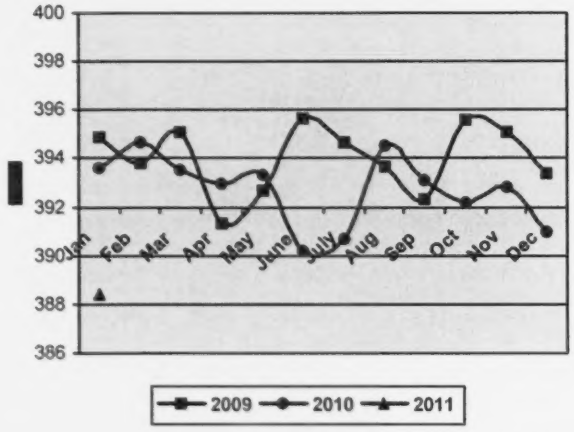
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



THE LABOUR FORCE

New Brunswick's labour force stood at 388,400 in January. This was a decrease of 2,600 over last month, and a decrease of 5,200 over the same time last year.

THE SIZE OF THE LABOUR FORCE



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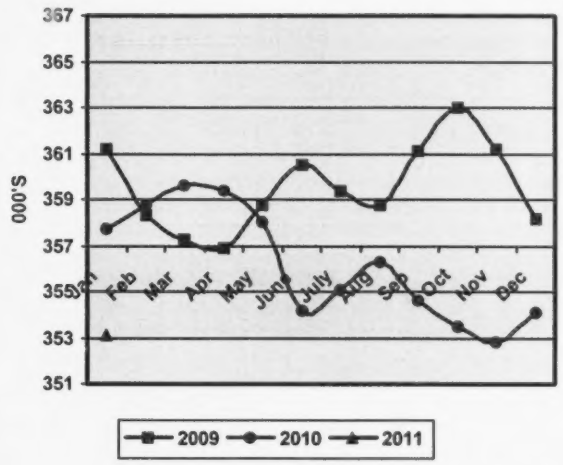
EMPLOYMENT

There were 353,100 people working in January. This was 1,000 less than last month and 4,600 less when compared to the same period last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

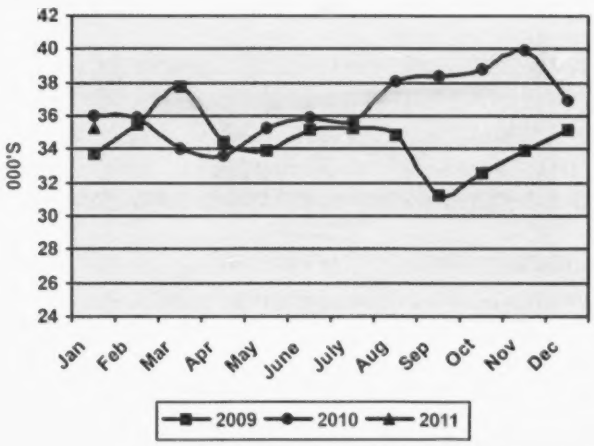


Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

UNEMPLOYMENT

There were 35,300 people unemployed and seeking work in January. This is 1,600 less people than what was recorded last month and is 700 less compared to the same period last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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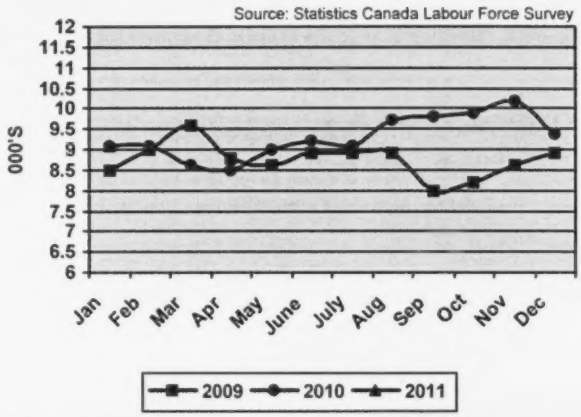
THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

New Brunswick's unemployment rate of 9.1% in January was 0.3 of a percentage point lower than last month but was unchanged over the same time last year .

THE ECONOMIC REGIONS

Statistics Canada reports labour force statistics for the economic regions as three month moving averages of actual (not seasonally adjusted) data.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NEW BRUNSWICK



	Economic Regions				
January '11	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Central	Northwest
Labour Force	68,700	110,200	91,500	73,900	38,200
Employment	56,200	99,800	86,100	69,100	34,800
Unemployment	12,500	10,300	5,400	4,800	3,400
Unemployment Rate	18.2%	9.3%	5.9%	6.5%	8.9%
Participation Rate	52.8%	64.6%	63.6%	68.2%	58.5%

Economic Regions	YTD		January '11		January '10	
	Emp.	UR	Emp.	UR	Emp.	UR
Northeast	56,200	18.2%	**56,200**	**18.2%**	60,300	15.0%
Southeast	99,800	9.3%	**99,800**	**9.3%**	101,500	6.3%
Southwest	86,100	5.9%	**86,100**	**5.9%**	84,400	8.6%
Central	69,100	6.5%	**69,100**	**6.5%**	68,500	6.9%
Northwest	34,800	8.9%	**34,800**	**8.9%**	36,900	10.0%

On a year-over-year basis (January 2011 compared to January 2010), employment increased in the Southwest (+1,700) and Central (+600) regions while it decreased in the Northeast (-4,100); Northwest (-2,100) and Southeast (-1,700) economic regions.

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THE INDUSTRY REPORT

Overall, total industrial employment decreased by 4,600 jobs between January 2010 and January 2011 (-1.3%).

The goods-producing sector posted a strong increase from January 2010 to January 2011, increasing by 5,200 jobs, overall employment in the sector rose to 83,800.

The Services-producing sector posted a 3.5% decline between January 2011 and January 2010, overall employment in the sector fell to 269,300.

Employment growth on a year-over-year basis was strongest in the following sectors*:

Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas
Current employment level (January 2011): **12,300 (up 28.1% or 2,700 jobs since January 2010)**
Record employment level (December 1994): **14,500**
Number of consecutive months with year over year growth: **last 4**
Number of months with year over year growth in the last 24 months: **6**
Important considerations: **Rising commodity prices for metals and minerals have been generating increased activity in the mining sector of the province.**

Construction
Current employment level (December 2010): **29,900 (up 15.0% or 3,900 jobs)**
Record employment level (June 2010): **31,100**
Number of consecutive months with year-over-year growth: **last 2**
Number of months with year-over-year growth in the last 24 months: **22**
Important considerations: **Over the past year, stimulus measures were still leading to a strong construction sector. As the stimulus funding ends, it may have an adverse affect on this sector.**

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing
Current employment level (January 2011): **17,600 (up 12.1% or 1,900 jobs since January 2010)**
Record employment level (October 2009): **17,800**
Number of consecutive months with year over year growth: **last 2**
Number of months with year over year growth in the last 24 months: **13**
Important considerations: **Relatively low interest rates and increased confidence in financial markets have kept New Brunswickers spending and investing.**

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
Current employment level (January 2011): **16,300 (up 11.6% or 1,700 jobs since January 2010)**
Record employment level (March 2008): **18,200**
Number of consecutive months with year over year growth: **last 2**
Number of months with year over year growth in the last 24 months: **9**
Important considerations: **This is the fourth year-over-year increase in the last six months, this suggests this sector is beginning to regain some of the momentum it lost through the last recession.**

* Includes the top three growth sectors and any sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) increase in employment.

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THE INDUSTRY REPORT—con't

Employment growth on a year-over-year basis was weaker in the following sectors*:

Business, Building and other Support Services (includes the call centre industry)
Current employment level (January 2011):**15,800 (down 17.7% or 3,400 jobs since Jan. 2010)**
Record employment level (April 2004): **23,000**
Number of consecutive months with year over year losses: **last 14**
Number of months with year over year losses in the last 24 months: **17**
Important considerations: **There were a number of substantial closures in the call centre industry in the province in 2010 that may be contributing to the losses posted in this sector.**

Utilities
Current employment level (January 2011): **3,800 (down 15.5% or 700 jobs since Jan. 2010)**
Record employment level (July 2008): **5,500**
Number of consecutive months with year over year losses: **last 2**
Number of months with year over year losses in the last 24 months: **14**
Important considerations: **In June of last year NB Power began a cost reduction program which included reducing the size of its workforce. The plan included measures to reduce the number of Vice Presidents from eight to five and to reduce management and administration positions by approximately 20%. Employees were to be provided with voluntary early retirement options along with normal attrition; they also were to look at reducing the number of outsourced services and reviewing all term and casual positions.**

Educational Services
Current employment level (January 2011): **23,800 (down 13.5% or 3,700 jobs since Jan. 2010)**
Record employment level (June 2007): **28,100**
Number of consecutive months with year over year losses: **last 2**
Number of months with year over year losses in the last 24 months: **11 (9 in the last 10 months)**
Important considerations: **Shrinking budgets, shrinking student populations and some K-12 school consolidations (i.e. the new Central New Brunswick Academy in the Doaktown/Boisetown area and others)**

Information, Culture and Recreation
Current employment level (January 2011): **11,600 (down 12.1% or 1,600 jobs since Jan. 2010)**
Record employment level (September 1999): **15,300**
Number of consecutive months with year over year losses: **2**
Number of months with year over year losses in the last 24 months: **7**
Important considerations: **This is only the third time in the last 20 months that this sector has reported a decline; therefore it would be premature to worry about the health of this sector.**

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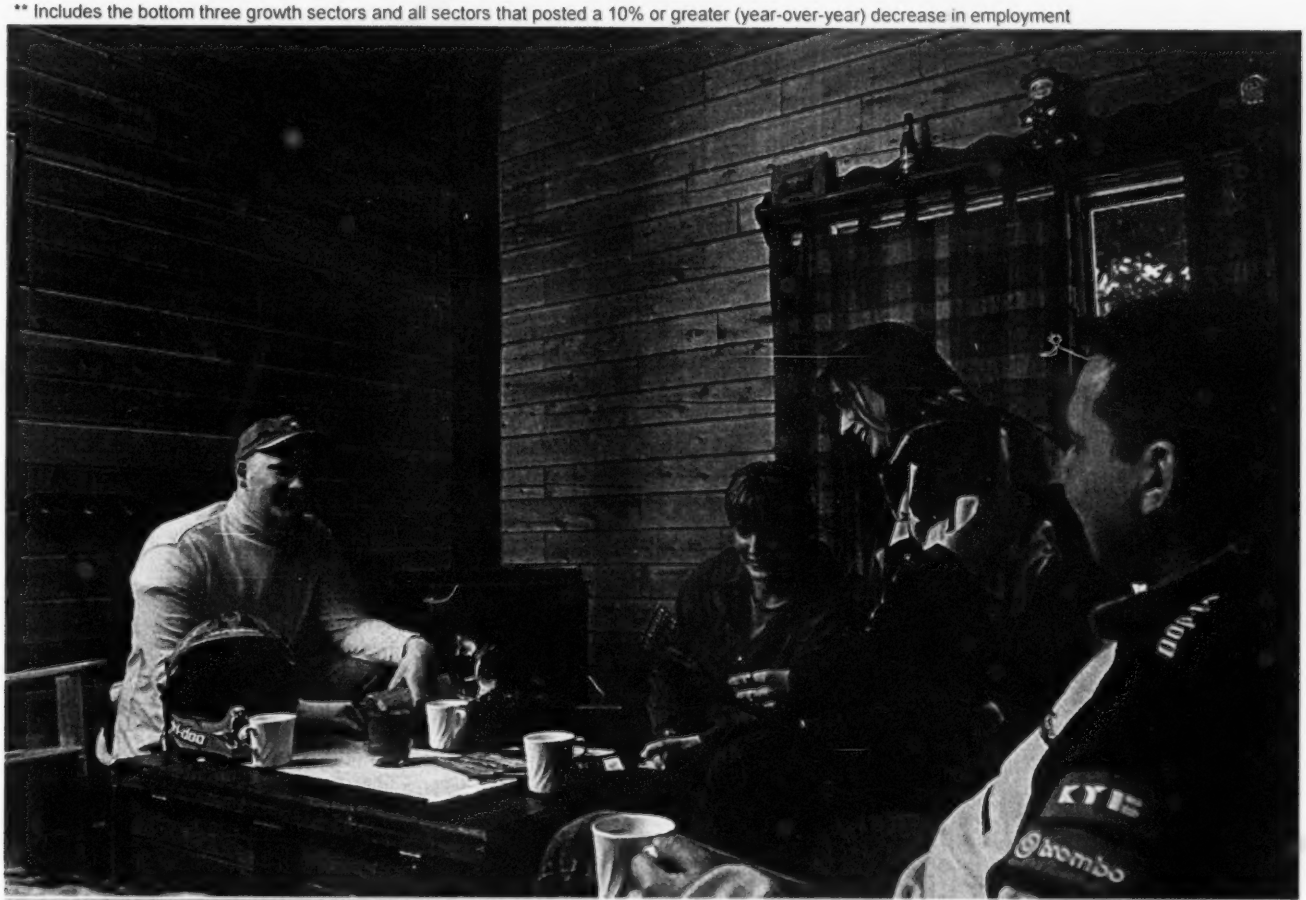
Accommodation and Food Services
Current employment level (January 2011): **20,300 (down 11.4% or 2,600 jobs since Jan. 2010)**
Record employment level (May 2006): **26,500**
Number of consecutive months with year over year losses: **last 8**
Number of months with year over year losses in the last 24 months: **18**
Important considerations: **While improving economic conditions are triggering a rise in leisure travel demand this winter, the relative strength of the Canadian dollar continues to shift travel toward foreign destinations and discouraging American travelers from coming to the Province.**

** Includes the bottom three growth sectors and all sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) decrease in employment



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